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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC GOLD COAST HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

OFFICE
COPY DO NOT REMOVE

2 LOCATION

An area bounded roughly by North Ave., Lake Shore Drive, Clark and Oak streets

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

VICINITY OF
CODE

COUNTY
Cook

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDINGS:	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

OFFICE OF RECORDS, ETC. Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Cook County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
1. Illinois Historic Structures Survey
2. Chicago Landmark

DATE

1. October 1972

2. December 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

1. Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield, Illinois
2. Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks

CITY, TOWN

320 North Clark Street, Room 800, Chicago, Illinois

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Gold Coast Historic District is located on the Lake Michigan Shore in the Near North neighborhood of Chicago, directly north of the city's commercial center. At the time of Chicago's initial settlement, the area was about equally divided between timber and sand beach and was, excepting the actual lake shore, as devoid of prominent natural features as it is now.

Though the Gold Coast once extended considerably further south and west than as defined in the district -- and certain remnants can be found in excluded areas, particularly on LaSalle Street -- the boundary of the Gold Coast Historic District does describe the present maximum extent of a contiguous and largely homogeneous area of older, high-quality architecture. The northern boundary of the Gold Coast is and always has been formed by the southern limit of Lincoln Park at North Avenue and the district boundary coincides with this except where intrusive new construction has occasioned small exclusions. To the east, Lake Shore Drive marks the limit of construction and thus, wherever the quality of the architecture warrants it, the boundary of the district. All areas immediately west of the Drive that have been excluded have been so excluded because of recent high-rise construction. To the south, the interior property lines south of Bellevue Place form a now natural boundary, since Oak Street has fallen prey to commercialization and constitutes the northern terminus of the North Michigan Avenue business district. Still on the south, the two blocks of State and Rush south of Division, though of a generally insignificant commercial nature, have been included in order to also include the very pleasant Green Bay Triangle (a small park bounded by State, Rush and Bellevue) and some fine buildings on Maple. The western boundary coincides for most of its length with the interior property lines west of Dearborn, the east side of Clark being almost totally vacant. Though the west side of LaSalle is mainly intact and historically a part of and of the same general character as the Gold Coast, it is now severed from the historic district both by the vacant land on Clark and the recent Carl Sandburg Village development between Clark and LaSalle and cannot, therefore, be included. Certain intrusions on the west side of Dearborn, although directly on the district boundary, have been included in the district, since it is here a question of streetscape rather than individual buildings and these intrusions will not disappear simply by drawing a line around them.

Land use within the district is almost exclusively and very intensely residential, with the few commercial uses generally limited to W. Division and State and Rush streets south of Division. There are neither industrial usages nor federal property in the district and social, religious and cultural uses are scattered in a manner completely in accord with the area's residential character. There is little vacant land in the district.

Though thoroughly residential, the Gold Coast Historic District nonetheless displays a wide variety of building types, ranging from detached residences to high-rise towers. Neither of these, however, is dominant, the vast majority of structures being three or four story semi-detached or attached townhouses. Since masonry construction is prevalent throughout -- there are three frame structures in the district -- and street setbacks and cornice lines are quite uniform -- major departures occurring only in recent structures -- the streetscape is that of a solid, affluent, and dense urbanization.

The street pattern in the Gold Coast Historic District is typical of the Chicago rectangular grid, though somewhat ameliorated by a number of short streets and the slight diagonals of Stone, Rush, Lake Shore Drive, and Astor south of Schiller. Except on Dearborn, there are therefore no exceedingly long vistas. Most structures front on the north-south thoroughfares north of Division and on the east-west from that street south. Most streets are also well-planted with mature shade trees and none bears a particularly heavy volume of non-local traffic, since the east-west streets are generally short and

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the north-south streets running through the district now terminate at North Ave. The only real exceptions are State and Division south and west from their intersection. The automobile is, however, omnipresent, since the district's high density causes all streets to be lined with parked cars at all times. Lying so close to the center of the city, all forms of public transportation are within easy reach.

Of approximately 496 structures in the Gold Coast Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 321 have been evaluated as possessing special architectural and/or historical significance and an additional 28 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. The 85 remaining older structures are of the same general period and convey the same feeling, but in rather lesser significance. Many of these structures have, over the past decades, been converted from single to multiple family residences, but exteriors have remained intact and the affect of such conversions has been negative only by dint of the increased density. Intrusions (46) and other recent structures (15) account for something over 12% of those extant. (For the purposes of the above enumeration, each attached residence with an independent entrance has been counted as an independent structure.)

The question of intrusions in the historic district is not merely a question of numbers, though, since the majority are large-scale, multi-residential high-rises of markedly inferior design, highly visible and highly disruptive. Almost all of the major north-south arteries when viewed from a distance along their full length, for instance, have taken on something of the appearance of the urban canyon, since these towering intrusions rise far above the trees while their significant neighbors remained obscured. Once actually viewing the streets in question, particularly on foot, this imbalance is rectified and the historic character of the Gold Coast quickly reasserts itself. Also, none of the intrusions are intrusions of use and the tendency to erect tall structures is not new, the progenitor of these high-rises having been erected in 1895. But the fact remains that the historic Gold Coast can afford few if any more such structures, lest the now delicate balance be permanently disturbed and the road to becoming another high-rise slum made inevitable.

The oldest structures in the district date from shortly after the Great Fire of 1871 and are Italianate (Nos. 20, 75) and Second Empire (Nos. 19, 57, 74) in style. The first period of great growth in the district began during the 1830's, as is obvious in the large numbers of Queen Anne (Nos. 4, 7, 20, 28-9, 91, 106), Romanesque (Nos. 12, 23, 29, 31, 33, 73, 77, 79, 81, 84-6, 93-4, 97-9, 104, 177), and Gothic (Nos. 3, 10, 17, 21, 42a, 48, 50, 50, 64-5) structures still encountered. Very often, features of all three popular styles are found combined (almost as often with features of other styles), as in Nos. 14, 16, 22, 40, 42a-c & e, 43, 55, 63, 76, 78, 82-3, 87, 101 and many more. With the advent of the 1890's, Georgian, Renaissance, Classical and other related revival styles (Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15, 24, 30, 41, 53-4, 62, 66, 68-70, 72, 90, 92, 103) achieved great popularity, not relinquishing their vogue until after World War I. Non-historical styles, though not represented in great numbers, are represented in great significance: Adler & Sullivan's Charnley House (No. 34) and Richard Schmidt's quite

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Sullivan-esque Madlerner House (No.56). There are also some excellent examples of Art Moderne and/or Deco (Nos.1,11,39,44). All in all, the Gold Coast Historic District contains some of the finest representatives of urban architectural design as practiced in Chicago from ca.1875 to 1930.

As might be expected, most of these were the work of notable architects and, though architects have not yet been determined for an unfortunately large number of residence, the list of men known to have worked here is long and illustrious: Andrew N.Nebori (Nos.1,11), James Gamble Rogers (No.2), A.M.F.Coulton (No.3), Alfred F.Pashley (No.7), George Maher (No.8), F.W. Perkins (No.9), J.L.Silsbee (Nos.12,29), Chester H.Walcott (No.21), Philip B.Maher (Nos.36,44), Andrew Sandgren (No.37), Douglas S.Pentecost (No.40), David Adler (Nos.41,54), C.M.Palmer (Nos.42 a-d), John Wellborn Root (Nos.43, 89, 106-7), Stanford White (No.54), Howard Van Doren Shaw (Nos.27,35,69), Benjamin H.Marshall (No.70), Arthur Heun (No.25). J.K.Cady (No.38), and Richard Schmidt (No.56). Also, many of the city's and nation's most prominent firms contributed work: Handy & Cady (No.5); McKim, Mead and White (Nos.13,68); Schmidt, Garden and Martin (Nos.15,56); Thomass and Rapp (No.30); Pond and Pond (No.31); Adler and Sullivan (No.34); Holsbird and Root (No.39); Holsbird and Roche (Nos.47,56,90,102); Jenney and Mundie (Nos.55); Jenney, Mundie and Jensen (No.26); Hooper and Janusch (No.67); Burnham and Edbrooke (No.22); and Shepley, Ruten, and Coolidge (No.92). The list is not exhaustive, neither in regard to the known works of these men and firms nor to architects known to have surviving work in the district -- it does, however, convey something of the idea of the stature of the architectural statement that characterizes the Gold Coast.

PERIOD		ARIAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (N.B.: Of the above categories checked, only Architecture applies to the district as a whole; all others refer to fields of activity of some of the district's most prominent residents.)

The Gold Coast Historic District embraces within its boundaries the last extensive remnant of Chicago's most prestigious neighborhood, a neighborhood of splendid town-houses and prominent residents that arose between the Great Fire and the First World War. It was, of course, not the city's only upper class neighborhood, but it most certainly served that end longer and has remained better preserved than any other of a similar nature.

The architectural quality of the neighborhood is uncommonly high, a stature created by high quality design working in concert with a high degree of craftsmanship. Though many houses still lack attribution, the individuality and strength of design leave little doubt that virtually all were the work of architects and not mere contractors as was sometimes the case even in Chicago's wealthier neighborhoods. Architects known to have executed work still extant in the district include such noted individuals and firms as George Meher; J.L.Silsbee; McKim, Mead and White, and Stanford White alone; Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, and Richard Schmidt alone; Pond and Pond; Adler and Sullivan; Holabird and Root as well as Holabird and Roche; David Adler; John Wellborn Root of Burnham and Root; Jenney and Mundie and Jenney, Mundie, and Jensen; Howard Van Doren Shaw; Benjamin H. Marshall; James Gamble Rogers; and Shepley, Ruten, and Coolidge. In terms of preservation, slightly over 87% of the present structures represent original or early second development -- still very high, despite recent encroachments by new high-rise construction.

Beyond architecture, the Gold Coast is intimately tied to men and families who had a profound influence on Chicago and the nation during the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries. The list, which could be extended almost at will, includes such eminent figures as A.Montgomery Ward, John De Koven, Theodore Thomas, Martin Ryerson, Joseph T.Ryerson jr., John Wellborn Root, Robert Fetterson, Carter Henry Harrison jr., and Edward L.Ryerson -- all men without whom Chicago would not have been what it was and is. The Gold Coast Historic District thus is a living reminder of both the men and the architecture that have given Chicago its specific character.

HISTORY

Few historic events of particular significance are connected with the rise of the Gold Coast as an important residential neighborhood. The area was part of the City of Chicago when it was incorporated in 1837 and was only partially developed -- mainly along Dearborn and LaSalle -- at the time of the Great Fire of 1871. Though very close to the center of the city, the area's lack of early development is most likely attributable to the lack of reliable connections with that nearby center, since the

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Chicago River intervenes and its bridges were more often raised than lowered due to very heavy shipping traffic. Whatever the cause, it is a moot point, since the Fire wiped away almost all traces of man's activity.

If nothing survived the Fire, being in the burned zone had a great affect on the appearance of the Gold Coast, since the ordinance prohibiting frame construction in the fire area applied here as well as further south. It is thus no accident that all but three of the older buildings in the district are substantial masonry structures. Re-development of the area began almost immediately after the Fire, but again was generally restricted to the west-most streets, Dearborn and LaSalle, which soon regained there previous stature as desirable residential avenues. For Dearborn, LaSalle not being included in the district, building activity was underway by 1873 and continued virtually without interruption until 1895, with the majority of extant buildings having been erected between ca.1873 and 1891.

Residential development further east was somewhat later, State having enjoyed its initial boom between 1880 and 1899, while most of the short east-west streets south from Schiller were filled in between 1882 and 1898. The impetus to developing these easterly streets -- as well as Astor and Lake Shore Drive even further east -- was two-fold. First, Lake Shore Drive itself was opened between Oak and North in 1875 and, second, the Archdiocese of Chicago built its Archbishopal Residence at State, Astor and North in 1880. The event which turned a merely prestigious neighborhood into the Gold Coast, however, was the erection of Potter Palmer's magnificent but since demolished castle on the Drive between Banks and Schiller in 1882. Within a few short years, both the Drive and Astor street were being lined with the homes of Chicago's moneyed aristocracy. Though many of the great house on Lake Shore Drive have disappeared -- re-development with high-rise apartments began in the 1920's -- Astor Street has fared much better. The first major building period was from 1886 to 1895, during which 29 of the street's extant structures were executed. After several years of limited construction, the pace again quickened about 1909 and continued brisk until the Great Depression. Thirty-one of the street's current structures date from these two decades.

Taken as a whole, building activity was greatest in the Gold Coast Historic District from 1894 through 1892, a nine-year period that accounts for at least 155 extant structures and one that certainly set the tone for developing character of the neighborhood. Though the decade of the 1880's was one of phenomenal growth for Chicago as a whole, this may be more coincidental than significant, since most of the residents of the Gold Coast were not new arrivals to the city but moved there at the expense of the somewhat older upper-class neighborhoods centered along Prairie Avenue to the south and the western boulevards. The growth of the Gold Coast was not solely dependent on the opening of new land -- it was, simply, the place to be.

Unfortunately, the Gold Coast was -- and is -- almost too much the place to be, leading to the inevitable rise of apartment buildings to accommodate the many families wishing to be there. The first large apartment building was placed at 1216 Astor in 1895 and was followed by several others before 1930.

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Many of these, however, are high quality designs (particularly Nos. 6, 15, 36-7, 44, 47, 67 below) that contribute positively to the character of the district. Following the virtual cessation of new construction during the Depression and War years, the Gold Coast found itself a stable, desirable older neighborhood, ripe -- at least in the eyes of speculators and developers -- for high-rise redevelopment and the destruction of those very qualities that made it desirable was begun. Hopefully, that destructive phase, producing designs of extremely low quality and cutting heavily into the Gold Coast's stock of outstanding architecture, particularly during the 1960's and early 1970's, has now ended. There are no new high-rises currently under construction and the Gold Coast, though marred, remains largely intact.

SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to the accompanying map. When more than one area of significance applies, the greater is cited first. ((...)) around a name indicate the first ascertainable resident when there is reason to believe that resident was not the one for whom the house was actually built, while (...) indicates a resident other than the first.

1. TWO GARDEN HOUSES
1328 North State
Built before 1940 by architect Andrew N. Rebori

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. DR. GEORGE ISHAM HOUSE
1342 North State 1340?
Built in 1899 by architect James Gamble Rogers
George Isham, a prominent surgeon, was the son of an equally prominent surgeon, Ralph Nelson Isham.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3. GEORGE A. WEISS HOUSE
1428 North State
Built by 1887

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. CHARLES E. MILLER HOUSE
1432 North State
Built between 1884 and ca. 1889 by architect A. N. F. Coulton

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. CHARLES HENRY CONOVER HOUSE
1520 North State
Built ca. 1899 by architects Handy and Cady

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5. C.H.Conover House (Continued)

C.H.Conover was with the firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett and Co. hardware merchants, beginning as a buyer in 1871 and rising to the position of vice-president in 1904.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. APARTMENT BUILDING

1550 North State

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

7. ARCHEPISCOPAL RESIDENCE AND COACHHOUSE

1555 North State

Built in 1880 by architect Alfred F.Pashlaey

The house was erected and is still in use as the official residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Chicago Archdiocese.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. JOHN LEWIS COCHRANE HOUSE

1521 North State

Built ca.1896 by architect George Washington Maher

J.L.Cochrane was engaged in real estate. One of his most significant developments was that of Edgewater -- now a part of Chicago's Uptown neighborhood -- for which Maher designed a number of notable residences. Cochrane was also president of the Edgewater Coal Co. and a director of director of Chicago Title and Trust.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. CHARLES A. MAIR HOUSE

1515 North State

Built in 1893 by architect Frederick W.Perkins

Charles Mair was a broker. He also served as president of the Chicago Industrial School for Girls.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. CHARLES HENRY HULBURD AND CHARLES C. YCE DEWEES HOUSE

1243-45 North State

Built ca.1881

C.H.Hulburd was an exceedingly prominent businessman, entering the grain commission business in 1875. He organized his own firm, Hulburd, Warren & Co., in 1893 and in 1895 became president of the Elgin Watch Co. His several directorships included the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, and South Chicago Elevator Co. After 1901, he lived on Lake Shore Drive; his residence there, though, has been razed.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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11. RESIDENCE
1209 North State
Built before 1937 by architects Andrew N. Hebori and Edgar Miller
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
12. HENRY B. STONE HOUSE
56 East Bellevue Place
Built ca.1898 by architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee
H.B.Stone was general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
13. BRYAN LATHROP HOUSE
120 East Bellevue
Built 1891-3 by architects McKim, Mead & White
Bryan Lathrop was involved in real estate. Active in many civic organizations, his most lasting contribution (aside from having had this house built, one of the first and most important Georgian Revival residences in the city) may well have been as one of the founders and president of the Chicago Orchestra Association, the parent organization of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
14. RESIDENCE
43-5 East Bellevue Place
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
15. CHANDLER APARTMENTS
33 East Bellevue Place
Built by 1910 by architects Schmidt, Garden and Martin
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
16. JAMES WALLACE WAKEM (J.WEITCMB COTTEN) HOUSE
79 East Cedar
Built ca.1890
J.W.Wakem was a warehouseman, forwarder and customhouse broker. He came to Chicago from England and in 1895 formed a partnership with George D.McLaughlin, an association that lasted many years under a variety of names. He appears to have resided here only a short time before moving to Lake Forest. The second and long-time resident, beginning before 1897, was J.W.Cotten, about whom little is known.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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17. B.V.PAGE HOUSE

77 East Elm

Built ca.1891

B.V.Page was a lard broker.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. FOUR TOWNHOUSES

37-9 East Elm

Built ca.1888

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

19. JOHN DE KOVEN HOUSE AND COACHHOUSE

1150 North Dearborn

Built ca.1874

John De Koven was one of the most influential men in the early business life of the city. His commercial interests were extremely varied. A director in many railroad companies and banks, he was one of the founders of what was to become the Northern Trust Company as well as of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., one of the nuclei of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co. A number of years ago, the house was successfully converted into a fashionable restaurant.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

20. ((A.MONTGOMERY WARD)) AND THEODORE SCHINTZ HOUSES

1358 & 1360 North Dearborn

Built by 1875

A.Montgomery Ward's contribution to the development of American business is a matter of record and his mail-order firm, established in 1872, a national institution. His struggles on behalf of a better Chicago, however, were equally significant, since it was through his efforts that Grant Park became and remains the city's uncluttered front yard -- uncluttered that is except for the Art Institute, which even he, the "watch-dog of the lake front," could not stop. He lived at No.1358 from 1878 to 1883.

Theodore Schintz, a native of Switzerland, was a prominent lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, served as alderman and, in 1869, as Acting Mayor of the City of Chicago. He lived at No.1360 from 1875 to 1882.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

21. ST.CHRYSOSTOM'S CHURCH

1424 North Dearborn

Built before 1927 by architects Chester H.Walcott and Bennett, Parsons, and Frost

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22. JOSEPH C. BULLOCK HOUSE
1454 North Dearborn
Built in 1873 by architects Burnham and Edbrooke
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
23. GEORGE EDWARD RICKCOARDS HOUSE
1500 North Dearborn
Built ca.1890
George Rickcoards, who came to Chicago in 1867, was a title abstractor. His complete set of abstract books was exceptionally valuable after the destruction of the county records in the Great Fire. He was later president of the Lake County Title and Trust Co. and a director of the Chicago Title and Trust and the State Bank of Chicago.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
24. RESIDENCE
1525 North Astor
Built in 1916
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
25. WILLIAM HENRY MC DOEL HOUSE
1511 North Astor
Built in 1910 by architect Arthur Heun
W.H.McDoel was involved in railroading, serving in a variety of official capacities with various lines. He eventually rose to the presidency of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville RR and was also president of the smaller Indiana Stone RR and Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and RR companies.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
26. JOHN L.FORTUNE HOUSE
1451 North Astor
Built in 1909 by architect Howard Van Doren Shaw
John Fortune was associated with his father and brothers in Fortune Bros.Brewing Co. The house was built together with Peter Fortune, but there is no evidence of this brother's ever having lived there.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
27. RESIDENCE
1449 North Astor
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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28. CYRUS BENTLEY HOUSE

1505 North Astor

Built in 1911 by architects Jenney, Mundie and Jensen

Cyrus Bentley was a lawyer, senior partner of the firm of Bentley and Burling, and a director of the International Harvester Co.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

29. H.N.MAY HOUSE

1443 North Astor

Built in 1891 by architect Joseph Lyman Silabee

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

30. O.W.MEYSENBURG HOUSE

1435 North Astor

Built ca.1894 by architects Thomas and Rapp

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

31. EUGENE B.HUTCHINS HOUSE

1429 North Astor

Built in 1888 by architects Pond and Pond

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

32. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT HOUSE

1425 North Astor

Built in 1895

William Kerfoot was a prominent realtor, best remembered as the man who, two days after the Great Fire, erected the first business structure in the burned district. He later served as president of the Chicago Real Estate Board and of the Chicago Opera House, on several committees of the World's Columbian Exposition, and held several directorships.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. GEORGE FAENSWORTH HOUSE

1421 North Astor

built in 1889

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. JAMES CHARNLEY HOUSE

1365 North Astor

built in 1892 by architects Adler and Sullivan

James Charnley, a native Philadelphian, came to Chicago in 1866 and soon entered into the lumber business as a partner in the firm of Bradner and Charnley. The firm eventually grew to include mills in

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12. 2. 3 - SIGNIFICANCE - Page Eight

34. Cont.

Wisconsin, Minnesota and Mississippi.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

35. WILLIAM C. GOODMAN HOUSE
1355 North Astor

Built in 1914 by architect Howard Van Doren Shaw
William Goodman was engaged in the lumber business. He began as a
bookkeeper for Spalding and Forter in 1868 but had advanced sufficiently
by 1878 to found the firm of Sawyer, Goodman & co. The firm was
extensively involved in northern Wisconsin. The Goodman Theater of
the Art Institute, also designed by Shaw, was a gift of the family, one
of the city's most distinguished.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT BUILDING

1301 North Astor
Built in 1929 by architect Philip B. Mahar
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

37. APARTMENTS FOR GEORGE A. RANNEY

1235-45 North Astor
Built in 1911 by architect Andrew Sandgren
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

38. FREDERICK T. VAUX HOUSE

1520 North Astor
Built in 1911 by architect J.K.Cady
F.T.Vaux was associated with the Adams and Westlake Co., beginning
as a clerk and advancing to become secretary and treasurer. Adams and
Westlake were major manufacturers of railway supplies and equipments,
metal bedsteads, and specialties. Vaux was also president of the
American Stove Board Co.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

39. EDWARD P. RUSSELL HOUSE

1444 North Astor
Built in 1929 by architects Holabird and Root
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

40. THOMAS W. HINE HOUSE

1417 North Astor
Built in 1892 by architect Douglas J. Fentecost
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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41. JOSEPH T. RYERSON, JR., HOUSE

1406 North Astor

Built in 1921 by architect David Adler

Joseph Ryerson, Jr., was a member of Chicago's pre-eminent Ryerson family. He was for many years chairman of the board of Inland Steel. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

42. a-e. FIVE HOUSES FOR POTTER PALMER

1316, 1318, 1320, 1322 North Astor and 25 East Banks

Built in 1889 by architect C.W. Palmer

These houses were built by Potter Palmer, father of Chicago's State Street and founder of the Palmer House Hotel, as a speculative venture and there is no reason to believe that he ever resided in any one of them. Though all are architecturally significant, No. 1322 (42d.) is particularly outstanding. The architect was not related to Potter Palmer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

43. THREE HOUSES FOR J.L. HUGHES/BLING

1308-10-12 North Astor

Built in 1887 by architect John Wellborn Root of Burnham & Root

Among the few remaining residential designs by Eurnhem and Root, these houses gain further significance since No. 1310 was the residence of Root, quite probably the most important Chicago architect of the time next to Louis Sullivan, from the time of its construction until his sudden death early in 1891. At various times during the following years, it was the home of his widow and of Harriet Monroe, Root's sister-in-law and first biographer and founder of the very important Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

44. CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT BUILDING

1360 North Astor

Built in 1930 by architect Philip B. Maher

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

45. ((EDWARD A SIMMONS HOUSE))

1242 North Astor

Built in 1888 for developer W.T. Roos

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

46. ((FRANK CRAMER)) HOUSE

1240 North Astor

Built in 1888 for developer W.T. Roos

little is known about Mr. Cramer. The second resident, Lynden Evans,

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46. Cont.

was a prominent lawyer and constitutional law scholar. He was elected to Congress in 1910.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. MC CONNELL APARTMENT BUILDING

1210 North Astor

Built in 1897 by architects Holabird and Roche

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. JACOB REHM HOUSE

1547 North Dearborn

Built ca.1892

Jacob Rehm settled in Chicago in 1842 and joined the police force, subsequently rising to chief of police under Mayor Joseph Medill. In 1865, he erected a brewery, soon thereafter establishing himself as a major force in that industry. Mr.Rehm was instrumental in securing the state charter for Chicago's Lincoln Park and was also one of the park's early commissioners. He was also involved in the construction of the north side streetcar lines later sold to Charles T. Yerkes.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

49. L.W.MC CONNELL HOUSE

1409 North Dearborn

Built ca.1880

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

50. T.S.WALLIN HOUSE

1401 North Dearborn

Built in 1877

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

51. RESIDENCE

1325 North Dearborn

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

52. R.PHILIP GORMULLY HOUSE

1245 North Dearborn

Built ca.1885

R.P.Gormully was a bicycle manufacturer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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53. JOHN G. SHORTALL HOUSE (NOW: HEADQUARTERS OF GREEK ORTH. ARCHDIOCESE)
40 East Burton Place
Built in 1909

A native of Ireland, John Shortall was the man who saved important land records from the Great Fire, allowing reconstruction of land titles in the city. He was also the organizer and president of the Illinois Humane Society.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

54. ROBERT WILSON PATTERSON HOUSE (subsequently BATEMAN SCHOOL)
20 East Burton Place
Built in 1900 by architect Stanford White; extended about 1928 by architect David Adler

Robert Patterson began the study of law but soon abandoned it in favor of Journalism. He joined the staff of the Chicago Tribune in 1873 as assistant night editor and rose to Washington correspondent, editorial writer, managing editor, and, on the death of his father-in-law Joseph Medill, editor-in-chief. He was also president of the Tribune Co. and of the City Press Association of Chicago.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

55. JOHN A. LYNCH HOUSE
3 West Burton Place
Built in 1884 by architecta Jenney and Mundie

J.A. Lynch was one of Chicago's leading bankers. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of the Republic and succeeded to its presidency upon the resignation of J.B. Mallara.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

56. ALBERT FRIDOLIN MADLENER HOUSE
4 West Burton Place
Built in 1902 by architect Richard Schmidt of Schmidt, Garden and Martin
Albert Madlener was the scion of a well-known Chicago brewing and distilling family and pursued a successful career in the business his father had founded in 1853.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

57. EUGENE SLOMON TALBOT AND N.P. HARRISON DOUBLE HOUSE
9-11 East Goethe
Built by 1884

E.S. Talbot was a prominent dentist, author of several books on dentistry and professor of stomatology at the Illinois Medical College. His numerous honors and awards included the honorary presidency of the dental section at both the 10th and 12th International Medical Congresses (Berlin 1890 and Moscow 1907, resp.). He lived originally

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57. Cont.

at No.9 but later moved to No.11. N.P.Harrison, the original resident of No.11, is little known.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

58. ((HORACE W. HENSHAW)) HOUSE

23 East Goethe
Built ca.1886

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

59. SAMUEL ROUNTREE JEWETT HOUSE

1308 North Ritchie Court
Built ca.1889

S.R.Jewett was a lawyer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

60. ((P.S.EUSTIS)) HOUSE

50 East Schiller
Built ca.1885-7

Mr.Eustis was general passenger agent and the passenger traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy RR.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

61. ((G.R.WILSON)) HOUSE

48 East Schiller
Built ca.1885-7

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

62. CARTER HENRY HARRISON, JR. HOUSE

36 East Schiller
Built ca.1894

Carter Henry Harrison, Jr., like his father before him, was one of the city's most popular mayors, serving a total of five terms in that office. He was originally engaged in the real estate business, but in 1891 associated with his father in the purchase and conduct of the Chicago Times. He was first chosen Mayor in 1897, serving four successive terms. He retired from the office in 1905 but was recalled for a four-year term in 1911.

The house's second resident was William Wrigley, Jr., of chewing gum fame.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EQUALLY

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ITEM 6 - SIGNIFICANCE - Page Thirteen

63. MARVIN E. SMITH HOUSE

51 East Division
Built ca.1889
Marvin Smith was a dentist.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

64. E.C. LARNED HOUSE

31 East Division
Built ca.1891 (?)
Little is known about Mr. Larned and he seems to have occupied the house only a short time. The house is a mirror image of the following entry but cannot be documented before 1891.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

65. HENRY K. SHOENBERGER HOUSE

23 East Division
Built ca.1888
H.K.S(c)hoenberger was a commission merchant.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

66. WARREN D. ROCKWELL HOUSE

1260 North Lake Shore Drive
Built in 1910 by architects Kolabird and Roche

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

67. TOURAINE APARTMENT BUILDING

1400 North Lake Shore Drive
Built ca.1928 by architects Hooper and Janusch

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

68. EDWARD T. BLAIR HOUSE

1516 North Lake Shore Drive
Built ca.1913 by architects McKim, Mead & White
Edward Blair was a lawyer.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

69. RESIDENCE (PCW: AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS)

1524 North Lake Shore Drive
Built before 1918 by architect Howard Van Doren Shaw

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

70. BERNARD ALBERT ECKHART HOUSE

1350 North Lake Shore Drive
Built in 1914 by architect Benjamin H. Marshall

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70. Cont.

Bernard Eckhart was a prominent flour miller and merchant who founded the wholesale flour firm of Eckhart and Swan in 1874. He also was a director of the Board of Trade (1888-91), served four years as a state senator, and was a trustee of the Chicago Sanitary District from 1891-1900.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

71. ARTHUR ORR (?) HOUSE

6-8 West Maple
Built by 1883

There are few references to either Mr. Orr or this house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

72. JOHN S. RUNNELS HOUSE

1525 North State
Built ca. 1897

Before settling in Chicago, John Runnela served as Secretary of State and Governor of the State of Iowa and as U.S. Consul to Tunstall, Eng. In 1887, by then in Chicago, he founded the law firm of Runnels and Berry. He was also president of the Pullman Palace Car Co. for many years.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

73. RUDOLPH BRAND HOUSE

60 East Cedar
Built ca. 1879

Rudolph Brand emigrated to Chicago from Germany in 1868 and shortly thereafter organized the Michael Brand and Co. brewery together with his uncle. A portion of the brewery, one of the city's largest and later a part of the U.S. Brewing Co., is still standing on Eleton Avenue. Mr. Brand also served as city treasurer from 1881-3.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

74. JOHN P. WILSON HOUSE

1450 North Dearborn
Built ca. 1878

J.P. Wilson was one of the most noted authorities of the day in corporate and real estate law. His many important cases included the defense of the act establishing the new Probate Court (1877), the drafting and defense of the act under which the Sanitary District of Chicago was created (1889), and the drafting of the enabling legislation for the World's Columbian Exposition. He was also counsel for the exposition as a whole.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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ITEM 8 - SIGNIFICANCE - Page Fifteen

75. CRAN CTT (MARTIN A. RYERSON) HOUSE
1154 North Dearborn
Built ca.1876

Cran Ott was the general purchasing agent for the Illinois Central RR. The house's second resident, from 1882 until his death, was Martin Ryerson, one of Chicago's pioneers. Mr. Ryerson accumulated considerable wealth from lumber and was one of the city's most important forces for decades.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

76. EDWARD LARNED RYERSON AND WILLIAM WALLER DOUBLE HOUSE
1355-57 North State
Built ca.1883

E.L. Ryerson in 1876 entered the steel business his father had founded in 1842, the firm name changing to Joseph T. Ryerson and Son when he was admitted to partnership in 1879. After his father's death, Edward became president and director of the company, later to evolve into Inland Steel.

William Waller was a prominent businessman with extensive interests in coal and real estate. He was also a director of the Cliver Type-writer and Grangine Chemical companies.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

77. ROXANNA (MOSES) WENTWORTH HOUSE
74 East Elm
Built ca.1891

M.J. Wentworth was a prominent businessman and politician. He was a director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., a trustee of the Newberry Library, and a member of the Illinois Legislature for three terms. Roxanna seems to have been his sister.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

78. (DR. MARGARET SULLIVAN & THEODORE THOMAS) DOUBLE HOUSE
76-78 East Elm
Built by 1891

Little is known of Dr. Sullivan, who lived at No. 75. Theodore Thomas' work on behalf of establishing a national musical life, however, was so significant that it prompted one writer to justifiably claim that he "was as much a pioneer in music as Columbus was in navigation." Having left his mark on the musical life of nearly every city from New York to San Francisco, Theodore Thomas created his most lasting memorial in Chicago, his appointment as musical director of the World's Columbian Exposition leading directly to the metamorphosis of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra into the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. He lived at No. 78 immediately upon taking up residence in the city and remained there at least for the duration of the Exposition.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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79. HENRY L. TURNER HOUSE

57 East Cedar

Built by 1898

H.L.Turner came to Chicago after the Civil War, entering the office of the Advantage, a newspaper he subsequently purchased. He began to engage in real estate in 1874, forming one of the city's most prominent firms, Turner & Bond, in 1875. He was also involved in banking and investment and was president of the Western Publishing Co. and of the Chicago Real Estate Board (1888).

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

80. ROBERT WOOLSTON HUNT HOUSE

47 East Division

Built ca.1885-8

R.W.Hunt was a nationally known metallurgical engineer. In 1888, he organized Robert W.Hunt & Co. consulting engineers, iron inspector, etc., with offices in Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and London, England. His many honors included the presidencies of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (1883-4), The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (1891), and the Western Society of Engineers (1873). He was also the author of many papers on metallurgy and the manufacture of steel.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

81. GEN.AUGUSTUS LOUIS CHETLAIN HOUSE I

1431 North State

Built ca.1888

A.L.Chetlain served in the Civil War as a Brigadier General in the Army of the Tennessee and immediately thereafter was appointed assessor of internal revenue in Utah. From 1869 to 1872, he was U.S.Consul-General in Brussels, settling in Chicago the latter year. He then entered banking, organized and was president of the Home National Bank (1872) and of the Industrial Bank of Chicago (1891)

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

82. SIDNEY WILLIAMS AND GEN.A.L.CHETLAIN HOUSES

1426 & 1424 North State

Built ca.1889 & 1892

Little is known of Sidney Williams. For Gen.Chetlain, v.No.81. A later resident of No.1426 was Gen.Martin D.Hardin, whose long and distinguished military record and several wounds truly earned him the title of Civil War Hero.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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83. E.J.CHAPIN HOUSE

85 East Elm
Built by 1888

Little is known of E.J.Chapin. The house's second resident was Charles L.Strobel, a prominent engineer, chief engineer and vice-president of the Keystone Bridge Co. of Pittsburgh (1878-83) and consultant to Carnegie, Phipps & Co., editing their handbook for engineers and architects and designing the steel beam section that became standard. From 1883 to 1892, he represented Keystone and Carnegie in Chicago and played a role in the development of steel skeleton construction. He also designed a number of significant bridges on the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. After 1893, he became a consulting engineer, remaining in the city.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

84. GREGORY VIGEANT HOUSE

27 East Scott
Built ca.1888, probably by Vigeant

Gregory Vigeant was an architect, but is otherwise little known. The second resident of the house was Gen.John C. Black, a prominent lawyer and politician. Gen.Black was a candidate for Congress in 1866, 1880 & 1884, ran for Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and was the Democratic candidate for the U.S.Senate in 1879. He served as Commissioner of Pensions (1885-9) and was elected (1) Congressman-at-Large from Illinois in 1892. He resigned that post in 1894 to become U.S.Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, a position he held until 1899. He was appointed to the U.S.Civil Service Commission in 1903 and was named its president in 1904.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

85. JOSEPH RISBURG WILKINS HOUSE

21 East Division
Built ca.1892

J.R.Wilkins was a prominent stock broker in Philadelphia and Chicago, having been president of the former city's stock exchange before settling here. When the Chicago Stock Exchange opened in May 1882, he was named its chairman, a position he held, literally, for decades. After 1894, he was also secretary of the Exchange and manager of the clearing house.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

86. WILLIAM BOYDEN HOWARD HOUSE

65 East Bellevue
Built by 1885

W.B.Howard located permanently in Chicago in 1855 and went on to

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86. Cont.

became a major industrialist and railroad builder. Under a variety of firm names, he built many of Chicago's early bridges, deepened the Illinois and Michigan Canal (ca.1867), constructed a number of government locks on the Fox River (ca.1874), and was responsible for laying uncounted miles of railroad track, including major sections of the Lake Erie & Western, Ohio Central, Fekin & Evansville, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Rochester and Pittsburgh lines. In 1885, he also completed New York's Croton Aqueduct.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

87. CHARLES NORMAN FAY HOUSE

52 East Bellevue

Built by 1885

C.N. Fay was a prominent businessman, particularly active in the field of utilities. He was general manager and vice-president of the Chicago Telephone Co. (1879-87), president of the Chicago Gas Trust Co. (1887-9), and founder and president of the Chicago Arc Light and Power Co. (1887-93), which was consolidated with Chicago Edison in 1893. He was involved in numerous other manufacturing enterprises and was also one of the organizers and trustees of the Orchestral Association.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

88. HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE HOUSE

14 West Maple

Built by 1883

Hempstead Washburne was a noted attorney, practicing in partnership with Lyman Trumbull. He was named City Attorney in 1885 and was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1891.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

89. SHERBURN SANBORN HOUSE

34 East Bellevue

Built ca.1883 for Lot.P.Smith by architect John Wallborn Root

Sherburn Sanborn was assistant general superintendent of the C & NW RY.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

90. ARTHUR ALDIS HOUSE

1256 Lake Shore Drive

Built in 1885 by architects Holabird and Roche

Arthur Aldis was a realtor.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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91. GUSTAV LAWRENCE HALLBERG HOUSE

17-19 East Goeths

Built ca.1886, possibly by Hallberg

G.L.Hallberg, who emigrated to Chicago from Sweden in 1871, was an architect. He lived for many years in No.17, moving to No.19 when C.F.Spalding took possession of No.17. Charles F.Spalding was active in his father's lumber business, to which he later succeeded. He also found time to accumulate a large number of directorships, including those of the Hibernian Bank, American Surety Co., First National Bank of Marinette (Wis.), Menominee River and Lumber Co., Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Commercial Bank of Iron Mountain (Mich.), Tennessee Central Railroad, Waccamaw Lumber Co. (Wilmington, N.C.), Holcomb-Hayes Co., North Shore Electric Co., and Fox River Valley Telephone and Telegraph Co.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

92. FREDERICK SEYMOUR WINSTON HOUSE

1506 North State

Built ca.1895 by architecta Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge

F.S.Winston was a very prominent lawyer. He began his practice in 1878 in partnership with his father and later served as corporation counsel of Chicago (until 1896). His several clients included and/or he was a director of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Chicago & Alton RR, MC.RR., Chicago Breweries Ltd., Chicago Consolidated Brewing and Malting, Chicago Junction RR, Standard Trust Co. of New York, and Stock Yards Savings Bank.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

93. MASON BRAYMAN STARRING HOUSE

1254 North Lake Shore Drive

Built ca.1891

M.S.Starring was associated with the Chicago City Railway Co., serving as assistant general counsel from 1894, general solicitor from 1898, and general manager of the extensive mass transit system after 1904.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

94. CARL CONSTANTINE WEISEN HOUSE

1250 North Lake Shore Drive

Built ca.1891

A native of Germany, CC Weisen first settled in Mississippi and was a cotton commission merchant. He came to Chicago in 1886, engaged in real estate and achieved considerable prominence.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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95. GEORGE C. FRUSSING AND ((HENRY HOSMER)) DOUBLE HOUSE
1516-18 North Dearborn
Built ca.1876

George Frussing was a builder and manufacturer of building materials active in the city since 1868. He was president of the Illinois Brick Co. and held the usual number of additional directorships. Henry Hosmer was engaged in the grain trade, first in Chillicothe (Ill.) and then, after 1877, in Chicago. He was for years one of the leading members of the Board of Trade.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

96. STEWART SPALDING HOUSE
1349 North State
Built ca.1892

Stewart Spalding, as secretary and treasurer of the Calumet and Chicago Cannal and Dock Co., took a direct and leading role in founding the town of South Chicago and the location of the immense Illinois Steel Works there. As secretary and managing director of the Coliseum Co., he also took a leading role in establishing Chicago as a major exposition and convention center.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

97. WILEY M. EGAN, LUCIAN P. CHENEY & ((ALLEN R. & MAHLON A. VINNEDGE)) DBLE.HSE.
1224-28 North Dearborn
Built ca.1888

Wiley Egan, brought to Chicago by his parents at age 9 in 1836, was closely connected with the evolution of Great Lakes shipping. He began his career as a sailor in 1842 and by 1853 had progressed to ship's master. From that year on, he operated an extensive vessel agency, eventually owning 25 steam and sailing vessels plying the Lakes. After 1857, he also conducted an extensive marine insurance agency. L.P.Cheney, Mr.Egan's son-in-law, was a druggist. Little is known of the Messrs. Vinnedge.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

98. CALVIN R. CORBIN HOUSE
1523 North Dearborn
Built ca.1886

Calvin Corbin was a wholesale grocer and tea merchant. He came to Chicago in 1857 and by 1865 had risen to a partnership in the tea and coffee firm of Overstreet, Corbin & Co., wholesale grocers, and, in 1868, founded the noted firm of Ingraham, Corbin and May. Among the firm's achievements were the early change to a mail-order business (ca.1870) and their importation of unadulterated Japan tea, the well-known "Tycoon Tea." They were also the first wholesale grocers to re-open after the Great Fire.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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99. LOUIS HENRY BOLDENWECK AND ARTHUR J. MAGNUS DOUBLE HOUSE
90-82 East Elm
built by 1891

L.H. Boldenweck emigrated to Chicago from Germany in 1854 and was soon recognized as one of the city's foremost cut stone contractors. Besides furnishing the stonework for many of the buildings raised by Potter Palmer, Field, and Leiter, he was also involved with the construction of such prominent Chicago structures as the Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont House, Crosby House, Rock Island Passenger Depot and old Cook County Courthouse. Little is known about Mr. Magnus.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

100. HENRY HAMILTON HONORE AND SAMUEL A. LYNDE DOUBLE HOUSE
47-49 East Elm
Built ca. 1886

H.H. Honore settled in Chicago in 1854 and from that time forward was intimately connected with the establishment and development of the city's park system. In large part, all of the city's early parks are his personal work. His daughter, Bertha, became Mrs. Potter Palmer, undisputed queen of Chicago society. Little is known of Mr. Lynde.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

101. W.F. MERRILL HOUSE
75 East Elm
Built ca. 1890

W.F. Merrill, a civil engineer, pursued a long and outstanding career in railroading. Over the years, he was connected with several roads in a variety of capacities, chief among them being assistant and then chief engineer of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw (1875-80), general manager of the Chicago and Alton (1882 et seq), and general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (after August 1890).

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

102. THREE ARTS CLUB
1308 North Dearborn
Built before 1915 by architects Holabird and Roche
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

103. (JAMES BEWICK FORGAN) HOUSE
1300 Ritchie Court
Built ca. 1895-96

Nothing is known of the earliest resident of the house. From 1898, it was the residence of J.B. Forgan, one of the nation's outstanding banking authorities during the earlier part of this century. A protégé

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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ITEM 8 - SIGNIFICANCE - Page Twenty-two

103. Cont.

of Secretary of the Treasury Lyman Gage, he was brought to Chicago as vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago and was later to serve as its president (1900-16). He was involved in the formation of the Federal Reserve System and represented the seventh Federal Reserve District on the Federal Advisory Council from 1914-21, serving also as the Council's president during that same period.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

104. ((WILLIS HALL TURNER AND FREDERICK UPHAM)) DOUBLE HOUSE

1304-06 Ritchie Court

Built by 1897

F.W.Upham was a leading Chicago businessman, principal owner of the Upham and Agler Lumber Co., president of the City Fuel Co., Simplex Metal Board Box Syndicate, and the Illinois Manufacturing Association, and chairman of the executive committee of the National Business League of America. His innumerable directorships included those of the Feabody Coal Co., Chicago and Illinois Midlands RR, Knickerbocker Ice Co., Calumet Insurance Co., American Surety Co., Security Life Insurance Co., Western Trust and Savings Bank, Single Service Package Corporation of America, and Ripon College. He was also politically active, serving in official capacities at Republican National Conventions from 1892 to 1908. Little is known of Mt. Turner.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

105. ((WILLIAM LE BARON JENNEY)) HOUSE

63 East Bellevue

Built by 1885

Though actually a resident of the suburb of Riverside, W.L.B.Jenney was occasionally listed as residing here, which may indicate this was his city residence. Jenney's contributions to Chicago and American architecture are a matter of record and need not be rehearsed here.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

106. LOT P. SMITH HOUSE

32 East Bellevue

Built ca.1886 by architect John Wellborn Root

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

107. GEORGE L. HEALY HOUSE

64 East Cedar

Built ca.1894 by architect John Wellborn Root

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- David S. Bryson, Chicago and Its Making, Chicago 1970.
 E. J. Feltner, ed., The North of Chicago, Chicago 1905.
 Commission on Chicago Landmarks, Labor Street District, Chicago 1974.
 Chicago's Elite and Urban Map Shows, 1870-1915
Chicago City Directories, 1870-1914

GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 114

UTM REFERENCES

A																				
	ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING													
C																				

B																				
	ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING													
D																				

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at the intersection of Astor and North, the boundary extends W on North to the interior property lines W of Stats, S on these to the N line of 1547 N. Dearborn, W on this and the N line of 1540 N. Dearborn to the interior property lines W of Dearborn, S on these to Burton, W on Burton to Clark, S on Clark to the first property line S of Burton, E on this to the interior property lines W of Dearborn, S on these to Schiller, W on Schiller to Clark, S on Clark to the first property line S of Schiller, E on this to the interior property lines W of Dearborn, S on these to the S line of 1216 N. Dearborn, E on this

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, National Register Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Illinois Department of Conservation

DATE

February 15, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

9640 South Longwood Drive

TELEPHONE

312-779-2109

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Albert S. Bryson, Chicago and Its Neighbors, Chicago 1939.
 E.K. Leonard, et., The Book of Chicago, Chicago 1905
 Commission on Chicago Landmarks, Astor Street District, Chicago 1974
Chicago's Elite and Chicago Blue Books, 1875-1915
Chicago City Directories, 1870-1916

GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 114

UTM REFERENCES

A	16	4 48 00 10	4 16 30 18 40	B	16	4 48 13 0	4 16 30 52 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	16	4 48 06 10	4 16 30 41 00	D	16	4 48 1 60	4 16 39 2 80
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at the intersection of Astor and North, the boundary extends W on North to the interior property lines W of State, S on these to the N line of 1547 N. Dearborn, W on this and the N line of 1540 N. Dearborn to the interior property lines W of Dearborn, S on these to Burton, W on Burton to Clark, S on Clark to the first property line S of Burton, E on this to the interior property lines W of Dearborn, S on these to Schiller, W on Schiller to Clark, S on Clark to the first property line S of Schiller, E on this to the interior property lines W of Dearborn, S on these to the S line of 1216 N. Dearborn, E on this

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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LOCAL _____

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STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Director, Ill. Dept. of Conservation

DATE

1/18/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

ITEM 10 - WISCONSIN STATE - Page Two

to Dearborn, S on Dearborn to the N line of 1156 N. Dearborn, W on this to the interior property lines W of Dearborn, S on these to Elm, E on Elm to Dearborn, S on Dearborn to the S line of 1117 N. Dearborn, E on this to the W line of 16 N. Maple, S on this to Maple, E on Maple to State, S on State to Bellevue, E on Bellevue to Rush, S on Rush to the interior property lines S of Bellevue, E on these to the E line of 117 E. Bellevue, N on this and the E lines of 120 E. Bellevue and 79 and 70 East Cedar to the S line of 1120 N. Lake Shore Drive, E on this to Lake Shore Drive, N on the local lanes of Lake Shore Drive to the N line of 1130 N. Lake Shore Drive, W on this to the E line of 77 E. Division, N on this to Division, E on Division to Lake Shore Drive, W on the local lanes of Lake Shore Drive to the N line of 1200 N. Lake Shore Drive, W on this to Stone, S on Stone to Division, W on Division to the alley W of Stone, N on this to Scott, E on Scott to Stone, N on Stone to the S line of 1242 N. Lake Shore Drive, E on this to Lake Shore Drive, N on the local lanes of Lake Shore Drive to Goethe, W on Goethe to Ritchie, N on Ritchie to the N line of 1302 N. Ritchie, W on this to the interior property lines E of Astor, N on these to Banks, W on Graham and the interior property lines E of Astor and the E line of 41 E. Schiller to Schiller, E on Schiller to Lake Shore Drive, N on the local lanes of Lake Shore Drive to the N line of 1540 N. Lake Shore Drive, W on this and the N line of 1525 N. Astor to Astor, and then N on Astor to the point of commencement.

N.B.: Unless otherwise specified all boundary segments on streets and alleys follow the mid-point of those streets and alleys.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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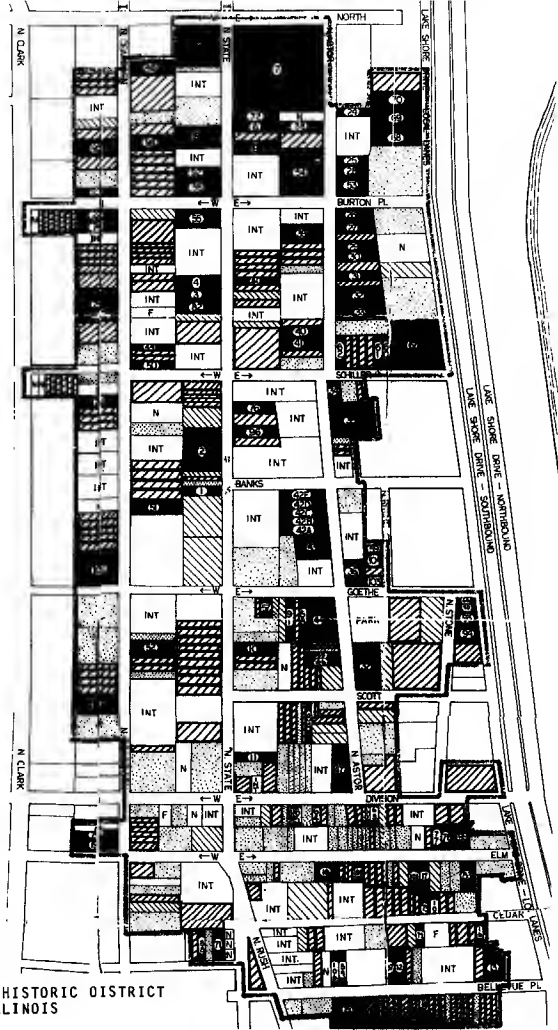
RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

UTM References

E.	16	4	48	230	46	38	820
	Zone		Easting				Northing
F.	16	4	48	200	46	38	770
	Zone		Easting				Northing
G.	16	4	47	890	46	38	760
	Zone		Easting				Northing
H.	16	4	47	640	46	39	000
	Zone		Easting				Northing
I.	16	4	47	620	46	39	800
	Zone		Easting				Northing
J.	16	4	47	800	46	39	890
	Zone		Easting				Northing
K.	16	4	47	960	46	39	900
	Zone		Easting				Northing



GOLD COAST HISTORIC DISTRICT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service

William J. Whalen

is pleased to inform you that the historic property listed on the enclosed sheet has been nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer responsible for your State's implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. It has accordingly been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for your information and convenience.

Enclosuree

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ILLINOIS

Date Entered JAN 30 1978

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Gold Coast Historic District	Chicago Cook County

Also Notified

Hon. Charles H. Percy
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson
Hon. Sidney R. Yates

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1978
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DENVER, COLORADO

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION